

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, MAY 31. 1759.

No. 1228.

We hope the Gentleman who sent us the following Letter will excuse us for not having publish'd it sooner, when we assure him, that the Delay was purely owing to the Inadvertency of one that had mislaid the Copy. We take this Opportunity of congratulating our Correspondent on the Success which Part of his Scheme for retrieving the Woollen Trade has had in the House of Commons; and hope we shall soon have Reason to congratulate him on its meeting with the Approbation of another Place, where the greatest Regard hath, on all Occasions, been shown for the Staple Commerce of this Country.

To ———, Esq;

S I R,

Basinghall-street, March 6, 1738-9



AM importun'd, every Po^r, by the most considerable Woollen Manufacturers of the North and West, to solicit some Relief for them before the Sessions be too far spun out; and have had it particularly recommended to me to apply to you, as one who is known to have the Trading

Interest of your Country truly at Heart: But as I am a bad Courtier, and personally unacquainted, I chuse to address myself to you in this Manner.

THERE are, at this Time, several Petitions in Town, and many more expected, complaining of the Decay of the Woollen Trade, and praying the Aid of Parliament: But alas! Sir, to what Purpose shall the bleeding Manufacturers complain? To what Purpose have all their Complaints been for many Years? I am sorry to have it to say, their Complaints have been without Redress, or so much, except once, as an Attempt of Redress.

THE unhappy Artizans in Wool, Sir, cannot but think their Representations look upon them as the most useless Part of the Community, when they see the Consideration of their Trade postponed, Year after Year, for Matters of far less Significance or National Benefit. They observe, with deep Concern, the Legislature bestowing its Attention on many publick and private Matters of little Moment, if compar'd with the Woollen Trade, whilst this Source of all our Wealth is wholly disregarded and neglected. The poor Manufacturers are not conscious of having done any thing that should bring them and their Commerce into that contempt, with either the Ministry or the Parliament, which appears in every Instance, in every Motion for their Relief; and yet their Interest, with which that of the Publick is blended, is as notoriously neglected as if they had been all Delinquents.

BUT granting that some manufacturing Corporations or Persons had misbehaved, is the whole Body therefore to suffer for the Errors of a few? Is the Community to be oppress'd because a few Individuals may be thought to merit Chastisement? Is the general, genuine Interest of the Nation to be neglected because it may happen to clash with that of Particulars? Or must our Foreign Rivals, in this valuable Branch of our Trade, be suffer'd to worm us intirely out of it, because our Fellow Subjects of Ireland may be supposed to share in our Gain by the Destruction of the French Looms.

FOR God's Sake, Sir, let it be no longer said that we are much more our own Enemies, in regard of this valuable Trade, than the French are, or can have it in their Power to be. Let it be no longer thought by Britons, that it is more eligible Foreigners should run away with our Trade, than that the Irish have any Advantages in its Preservation. Let not a British Parliament seem to concur with a late mistaken, prejudiced * Author, who asserts, that Ireland ought rather to be discouraged by coercive Laws, than associated in the Recovery of our Commerce by trivial Encouragements. Compulsive Expedients are as dangerous as they are injurious; Trade never thrives with Restraint. But to give you a Specimen of our Author's Judgment in Matters of Commerce,

he proposes to retrieve our Woollen Trade by laying an annual Duty of 5 or 600,000*l.* on Wool. A very new Maxim this, to recover a Trade impair'd by Taxes, by taxing it yet heavier.

In our Woollen Trade, Sir, is to be retriev'd without the Aid of our Irish Fellow Subjects, why has it not been done before now? But if 'tis not, as most undoubtedly it is not, why shall we deny that People a Crust if we ourselves are to gain the rest of the Loaf by the Bargain? The Gain of Ireland must always centre with us here; and tho' it did not, Self-Interest should induce us to part freely with a little in order to acquire a great deal. — Every oppressive Step we have taken, with relation to Ireland has been less injurious to that Kingdom than to this; and every such Step has been of Advantage to our Foreign Rivals. The French Woollen Manufactures have rose on the Ruins of the Irish; and we were so blind as not to see this Consequence when we compell'd the Artizans of Ireland to settle in France. — We prohibited the Importation of live Cattle from Ireland, with a View, no doubt, of raising the Price of our Land; but is not the whole Nation now sensible of the Mistake?

SHALL we never grow wise? Are we doom'd to continue in fatal Error? Are we so far seiz'd with want of Charity as to injure ourselves by an ill-grounded Prejudice to a People, for any thing that appears, as sincerely Loyal as any other of his Majesty's Subjects? Should not we look upon them in another Light, if the Sea had not sever'd that Country from this? And can such a Separation weigh with a wise, generous Nation, such as ours would be reputed? Should we make any weak, invidious Distinctions, such as are, and have been made, Time out of Mind, if Ireland had been join'd to any Part of this Island? There is not a Man in England would not answer in the Negative; therefore 'tis plain, our Jealousies, our Disregard, our ill-founded Aversion to that People, is simply owing to the narrow Sea which separates that Land from this. The Foundation of the Prejudice is so absurd, so weak, so ridiculous, that I blush for my Country every time I think of the Subject.

I am far from imputing any ill-founded Prejudice of this Kind either to you, Sir, or to your B——r; I wish, for the Sake of England, where my Family, my Fortune, and my Commerce lies, that I could, with equal Reason, acquit all the Members of the Legislature. You and he, Sir, have convinced me, eight Years ago, that you thought the Irish were rather to be gain'd than compell'd to assist in the Salvation, if I may be allowed the Expression, of our Woollen Trade. I attended that Session, fondly imagining the Parliament was in earnest; and I will do you both the Justice to say, that I had not observed, during that whole Debate, any two in the House who understood the Interest of this Nation better, or who seem'd to have had it more at Heart. I saw you were perfect Masters of the Subject, and free from any Regard to the private Interest of particular Boroughs or Persons, which is more than I could perceive by many of our Trading Representatives, or even of our nominal Patriot Politicians.

PERSUADED then, Sir, that you are warm in the Interest of your Country; that you are sensible of the Decay of our Woollen Trade; that you are no Stranger to the Causes of its Depression; that you would promote every reasonable Scheme for its Redress, and that you are of Opinion every Delay must render its Recovery less practicable, I venture to communicate to you, in as concise a Manner as I am capable, the Thoughts of our wisest Manufacturers on this Subject, that you may endeavour, by your Reasoning and your Interest, to answer the Hopes of Multitudes of your most useful Fellow-Subjects whilst yet their Trade is retrievable.

I am not so vain as to think I can give you any new Lights on this Occasion; my View being only to refresh your Memory, and to intreat your immediate Interest for a considerable Set of People that seem to fix upon you and your B——r for the Support of the Woollen Manufacture of your Country. — The laudable Undertaking is worthy of Patriots of the first Magnitude; and let me add, the Gratitude of the Publick will be equal to the Benefit.

1. That the Ports of England and Ireland be opened, at least so many of them as are contiguous to our Manufacturers here and the Growers of Wool there.
2. That the Wool and Woollen Yarn of Ireland be admitted Duty-free into England, and eased of the Charges attending Licence in Ireland.
3. That a certain moderate Bounty be allowed on Woollen Goods exported to Foreign Parts.
4. That the said Bounty be payable without Charge or Deduction on producing proper Certificates from our Consuls abroad, or other Persons appointed by his Majesty.
5. That a Fund for such Bounty be raised solely on the Luxury of the Rich.

THE two first Articles of this short Scheme have been Part of the Resolutions of your own House, eight Years ago, therefore shall observe only on the 4th and 5th; as for the 4th, 'tis consequential only.

As for the Bounty payable on Exportation, by way of Encouragement. It must be admitted that the Taxes affecting the Consumption of the Manufacturer prevents him from working so cheap as to be able to sell his Manufacture as reasonable at Foreign Markets as the French can. Therefore, as such Taxes cannot immediately be abolish'd, a Bounty adequate to the Proportion the Manufacturer is supposed to pay during the Time such and such Pieces of Goods are wrought up in, will enable the Workman to sell his Labour as cheap as if no Tax had been laid upon his Consumption of Beer, Soap, Candles, Scather, Salt, &c. The Calculation of such Proportion will be far less difficult than many would imagine, and, when once made, will serve as a Standard whilst the Bounty continues.

Is it should be thought expedient to encourage the Woollen Trade by a Bounty, such as mention'd above, there needs no great Reasoning to prove that a Fund for such Encouragement should be raised on the Excesses of those Vain and Wealthy. The thing speaks itself; and the Luxury of the Age we live in seems to require Legislative Interposition.

BEFORE I quit this Part of my Subject, I submit it to you, Sir, whether some small Bounty ought not to be allowed on Wool import'd from Ireland, that the Irish might be induced to send us their Wool, and that they might find their Account more in sending it to us than to France.

I am so sensible of the Advantages which France has acquir'd over us in our darling Woollen Trade, and so satisfied that we should be able to bear them quire out of it by the Assistance of Ireland, that I could wish it might be thought consistent with our Interest to admit the Irish into some Share, even of the Manufacture. For Instance, suppose they were permitted to export certain Species of Manufacture, such as should interfere most with the French, on British Bottoms; suppose again, they should be allowed to import here Goods not perfectly manufactured, that we may have the Benefit of the Melioration — I am for trying every Expedient for the Redress of our Woollen Trade, whilst yet it is recoverable. But as this Session is now pretty far advanced, I do not expect that these latter Parts of my Observations should be taken into serious Consideration till the next; tho' it would be proper to have the Points well digested against the next Meeting of Parliament.

THE narrow Limits of a Letter won't permit me to enforce this short Sketch of a Plan with such Variety of Argument as could be brought in Support of it; but, concise as it is, I am persuaded a Gentleman of your Abilities will soon discern the Weight of it, and the Necessity of this, or some other Relief of this Nature.

THE Consideration of our Woollen Trade, Sir, is become too serious a Matter to be any longer trifled with. This valuable Branch of our Commerce has languish'd for Want of proper Care and Protection; its Disease is yet curable, but will not be so if it is any longer neglected. Can any Man alive assign a Reason why it has been thus neglected? Have we any amongst us so wicked as to wish the Ruin of the most natural, valuable Branch of our Commerce? Or are there any of us so weak as not to see that our Foreign Rivals fatten and improve by our Supineness and

and Neglect?—What should hinder our *Guardians* from going immediately into the Consideration of a Matter of this high Importance? 'Twill be answer'd perhaps, They have not Time; but it seems they can find Time for Matters of far less Consequence.

In short, there is no such thing as justifying our Neglect of this material Point. Every Session should be sound to produce some Effect of our Care and Wisdom. If the whole Cure cannot be completed this Year, let us, at least, make a Beginning. Every thing will help where the Case is desperate; every Prescription will be a Help towards an effectual Cure; and sure no *Englishman* can with the Continuance of the Disease.

THE Eyes and Hearts of our *Manufacturers*, Sir, are fixed upon your Family and the Ministry; and they assure themselves that you will be as solicitous and as successful in Endeavours for their Relief as you have lately been to restore Harmony with Spain. They join in congratulating you and them on the one, and hope soon to have equal Reason to bless and congratulate you on the other. As for my Part, I assure myself you will pardon the Liberty I take on this Occasion, as 'tis by a general Direction from the suffering *Manufacturers* of your native Country.

I am, SIR,

Your most humble

and most obedient Servant,

G. E.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leghorn, May 25. O. S. On the 15th, Arrived the *Elizabeth*, Stewart, from Amsterdam; and the *John*, John, from Dublin: On the 18th, the *Mary*, Wootten, from Bristol: On the 19th, the *Virtue*, Gines, from Genoa; and the *Overtween*, Abelson, from Trapani: On the 20th, the *Ancona* Merchant, Merwin, from Hamburg; the *Pearle*, Price, from London; the *Arabian*, Pullam; and the *Ann*, Wigram, from Alexandria. Yesterday sailed the *Truro*, Holman, for London. The *America*, Ore, intends to sail this Evening for London.

Cadiz, May 19 N. S. On the 13th, arrived the *John*, Chapman, from Gibraltar: On the 14th, the *Santo Christo*, Saffre, from Barcelona; the *Graham*, Dreghorn, from Gibraltar; and the *Hope*, Pearson, from Malaga: On the 15th, the *Sarah* and *Molly*, Tilton; the *Matwood*, Webb; and the *Tryal*, Bruce, from Bilbao; and the *Scipio*, Jones, from Malaga for London: On the 16th, the *Townside*, Ousebridge, from Barbados: On the 17th, sailed the *Rachel*, Rowe, for the Levant: On the 14th, the *Sukey*, Gärdder, for America: On the 15th, the *Totness*, Buffell, for Newfoundland; and the *St. Joseph*, Pons, for Barcelona: On the 16th, the *Lyon*, Sweetman, for the Levant; and the *Richard* and *Althea*, Bolton, for Malaga: On the 18th, the *Venture*, Gehen, for the Levant; and the *John*, Twicken, for New England.

HOME PORTS.

Leith, May 22. Arrived the —, Gilchrist, from Holland.

Sunderland, May 19. This Day was exported for Havre in France, in the *Lymington* of *Lymington*, John Skutt Master, 360 Quarters of Wheat.

Liverpool, May 27. Arrived the *Vine*, Clymens, from Bremen.

Falmouth, May 26. Wind N. Sailed the *Expedition* Packet, Clies, for Lisbon; and the *Townshend* Packet, Cooper, for the Groyne.

Pool, May 28. Sailed the *Neptune*, Adams, of Southampton for Jersey. Came in the *Prosperous*, Ladmore, of and for Chester from London.

Cowes, May 28. Wind N. On the 23d, came in and sailed again that Day, the *St. George*, Wright, from Portsmouth for Gibraltar; and the *Elizabeth*, Spacher, of and from Southampton for Sherburg: On the 24th, sailed the *George* and *William*, Austell, for Bremen; and the *Lubin* Merchant, North, for Hamburg, both from Carolina; and the *Owners*, Goodwill, Perry, of this Place for St. Malo: On the 26th, came in the *Swallow*, Player, of and for this Place from Henflor: And on the 27th, sailed the *Catherine*, Pillar, from Leith and Kircaldy for Gibraltar.

Dart, May 29. Wind N. N. E. The Ships and Sloops of War remain. Came down and sailed through without stopping, the *Sea Nymph*, Harman, for Jamaica; the *Fanny*, Hind, for Virginia; and a Ship from Oporto, her Name unknown. The *Queen Caroline*, Birkhead, from East India, is just under Sail for the River.

Gravesend, May 29. Passed by the *Ellen*, Raoul, from Oporto.

The *Endeavour*, Crump, from Antigua, is arrived at Plymouth.

L O N D O N.

Yesterday arriv'd a French Mail, with the Paris Letter of Saturday last, which says they had a Report there that an Express was arriv'd from the *Marquis de Maillebois*, the French General in Corsica, that *Montemaggiore* was surrender'd; the Confirmation of which was expected by Letters that Day from Genoa.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated May 19. N. S. 'The Treasure and Effects brought by the *Buenos Ayres* Ships are delivered out, to the great Relief of this Commerce.

'Our *Flora* Ships have been ordered to be all re-measured, and an Account thereof is gone up to Court, which gives the Owners no small Concern. 'The Court has not yet determin'd the Number of Ships that shall compose it, which is some Hindrance to their Dispatch; and for the present most People have suspended their Funds till they can be at some greater Certainty about the Time of their Departure. Yesterday one of those in the first Nomination (formerly a *Hamburg* Man of War) was unfortunately burnt in the Creek by the Carelessness of the People employ'd in her Careen, and will be a Loss of upwards of Sixty thousand Pieces of Eight to the Concerned. It's a great Providence the other Ships escap'd, it being at the Time of low Water, and all of them aground.

'The Weather continues very favourable for our Harvest, which it's thought will be abundant, tho' a Swarm of Locusts threaten'd it; but they have been fortunately destroy'd before they took Wing. 'The Prices of Foreign Grain are at present merely nominal.

Yesterday the Purser of the *Lyell*, Capt. Acton, from Bengal, arriv'd at the East India House, which Ship he left at Plymouth: He reports that they left the *Royal George*, Capt. Jobson, from Bengal, a few Days before in the Channel.

And that the *King William*, Capt. Saunders, from Mocha, and the *Beaufort*, Capt. Stevens, from Bengal and Fort St. George, who sailed about ten Days before them from St. Helena, are hourly expected.

Capt. Balchen, of the *Onslow*, from Bombay, arriv'd at St. Helena two Days before the *Lyell* left that Island, and confirms the Loss of the *Anglesea*, Capt. Studholm, bound from London to Bombay, on the Rocks to the Northward of Goa on the Malabar Coast in a violent Storm in July last, wherein the lost all her Masts, and afterwards drove ashore with four Anchors a-head, beat all to Pieces, and nothing saved; that the Capt. and 60 of the People were drowned; the Chief Mate and 3 Sailors were got to Goa; and the rest of those that were saved were taken by Angria, and made Slaves.

The *Devonshire*, lately commanded by Captain Prince, was ready to sail from Bengal for Madras with a Loading of Rice when the *Lyell* left that Place.

Letters from Porto Bello of the 3d of March last, by Way of Jamaica, say, That the Treasure from Lima was not arriv'd at Panama; by which Delay the Gallies for Old Spain are not expected home this Year.

Colonel Bell, Comptroller of the General Post Office, was last last Week at Exeter, by Order of the Post-Master General, to examine *Limpus* who robb'd the Grand Western Mail, and to take his Information, which he did accordingly, in Presence of Mr. Fowell, the Justice of Peace who committed him. — 'Tis said the Prisoner has made Discoveries which will be of Service to the Publick.

Yesterday Morning died, aged 92, Mrs. Mary Hall, Relict of the late Sir Thomas Hall, Kt. at her House at Paddington.

Last Sunday Evening between 7 and 8 o'Clock, Mr. Irby, a Hop Merchant, going to Kingston upon Thames was attack'd on Putney Heath by a single Highwayman, who bid him stand and deliver; but Mr. Irby clapping Spurs to his Horse rode from him, upon which the Fellow fir'd a Pistol, but happily miss'd his Aim.

Yesterday Morning as the First Battalion of the First Regiment of Foot Guards were firing in Platoons in Hyde Park, one of them fir'd with his Rammer in his Piece, which happily miss'd all the Officers, &c. in the Front, and struck against one of the Walnut Trees near the Basin; for which he was sent to the Savoy, in order to be tried by a General Court Marshal.

Yesterday being the Birth-Day of their Royal Highnesses the Princesses Amelia and Caroline, his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility and Gentry on that Occasion.

The following is an exact Scheme of the intended Lottery, viz.

I.		I.	
2	of 10000	20000	
2	5000	10000	
2	3000	6000	
4	2000	8000	
20	1000	20000	
30	500	15000	
200	100	20000	
500	50	25000	
4000	20	80000	
11550	10	115500	
	First Drawn	500	
16310	Last Drawn	5000	

Total 325000

The Number of Tickets in the Whole is 65000. The Managers and Directors of this Lottery are the same as were for the last.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	05 00	05 20

Bank Stock 142 1-8th. India 169. South Sea 99 3-4ths. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths, 7-8ths. Three per Cent. ditto 111 3-4ths, 7-8ths. Seven per Cent. Lom 111 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 94 1-4th. Royal Assurance 99 1-half. London Assurance 12 1-8th. Adm 13 1-half. India Bonds 61 1-2. Prem. South Sea ditto 21. 5 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 21. 1-2. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 1-8th. Prem. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 5 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1-half per Cent. Discount. Million Bank 121.

May 22. 1739.

THE Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice, That on Friday the 8th of June next they will sell by Auction to the best Bidder, at the Office of Ordnance in the Tower of London, several Parcels of Tarr'd Rope, Broochings, Tackles, White Rops, Parchment and Paper Cartridges, Funnels of Plate, Powder-Horns, Tann'd Hides, Pole-Axes, Pulleys, Land and Sea Muskets, Pistols, Swords and Bayonets, with other old and unserviceable Stores, which may be viewed till the Time of Sale at the said Office, where printed Lists of the Lots will be delivered to such as call for them.

This Day is Published,

[Price Bound Five Shillings.]

A Course of LECTURES in Natural Philosophy. By the late RICHARD HELSHAM, M.D. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Dublin. Published by Bryan Robinson, M.D. Printed for John Nourse at the Lamb without Temple-Bar.

This Day is published,

(On a large Paper) The THIRD EDITION, Corrected, of

A General Abridgment of Cases in Equity. Argued and Adjusted in the High Court of Chancery, &c. With several Cases never before published, alphabetically digested under proper Titles, with Notes and References to the Whole: And three Tables, the First of the Names of the Cases; the Second of the several Titles, with their Divisions and Subdivisions; and the Third of the Matters under general Heads. By a Gentleman of the Middle-Temple. Printed for HENRY LINTOT.

This Day is Published,

Printed on a fine Writing Paper,

[Price Bound 3 s. 6 d.]

AN Historical Account of the Original and Nature, as well as The Law of DEVERES and REVOCATIONS.

By a late Learned JUDGE.

Printed for J. WALTHAM, over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

For whom likewise were lately printed,

1. The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated. Price 4 s. 2. The Impartial Lawyer, or, Sutor's Guide. Containing such special unjudged Cases as immediately concern Persons employed in the Laws of England, as chief Officers, Counsellors, Justice, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Attornies, Clerks and Solicitors. Wherein is demonstrated what Remedy the Lawgiver and lawful Officers may have against such as would defraud or defraud them in their lawful Practice; as also such Relief as others may have against them, for their unjust or irregular Proceedings. With a large Preface, in Answer to several popular Objections made against our Law. Price 4 s.